The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

To be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Market House,

Sixteen pair Holster Pistols.

Three months credit will be given, provided there be approved security.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1802.

John Walker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING and FERRY at his old stand in Elizabeth Town, Allegheny county, at the sign of the Red Lion. He has furnished himself with all the necessary requisites for the comfortable accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and has provided himself with good and substantial Boats and a careful Ferryman for the conveyance of passengers across the Monongahela river.

September 14, 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th of this instant, to wit.

Two Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, and Tenements, adjoining Thomas Stratton, Jonathan Hidle, and Jeremiah Britton, of which twenty acres is cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr, at the suit of William Sharon.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th instant, the following real estate, viz.

A certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Mifflin township, with a Grist mill and Saw mill, adjoining lands of Thomas Patterson, John M'Gowan, and James Snodgrass, containing 75 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Montgomery, at the suit of James Sample and Matthew Hartford, assignees of the late Sheriff.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1802.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Notwithstanding the pacific declarations contained in the Inaugural Speech of Mr. Jefferson, it was early foreseen that his administration would be disgraced by numerous acts of violence and injustice. Even if the president himself had felt a disposition to "do justice to all men," (which we are far from believing) it was obvious that his advisers, and the policy of his party, would be at variance with such a conduct. He had but one alternative: either to disgust his interested friends, or to violate his own claims to sincerity and veracity. Unfortunately for his own fame, and for our country, the latter has been his choice.

It was not to be expected by the Federalists, that Mr. Jefferson, in his appointments, would observe an absolute indifference as to the political character of his officers. It was even conceded that he had an equitable right to give a preference to those whose views and sentiments were congenial with his own; but it was hoped, and for a little time believed, that on his coming into office, he would not sink so deep into the malice of his party, as to declare difference of party, a sufficient cause for ejectment from office. We had hopped, that he would reverence capacity and integrity even in an enemy; and that his appetite for proscription would be satiated on those whose characters and abilities were at least suspicious.

The catalogue of victims to Presidential rage, however, soon swelled to an enormous amount. Among these we had often a mortification to witness officers who had for years faithfully and industriously served the Commonwealth—veterans who having survived the perils and difficulties of war, had received their offices from Washington, as an unequal recompence for their revolutionary services!—

It was found that in addition to the injustice of these acts, their effects on the public business were equally injurious and pernicious. The new officers were induced to believe that justice was to be done to a particular sect only; and it was apprehended, that the union of ignorance and malice in the public functionaries, would produce public evils of an irreparable nature.

About this time, the merchants of Philadelphia, understood with general satisfaction, that the executive had determined to retain Mr. Latimer in the office of collector of the Port, notwithstanding much exertion had been made to induce his removal. The Secretary of the Treasury who is the officer best qualified to judge of the capacity and faithfulness of the collectors, was strenuous in the recommendation of Mr. Latimer. The accounts of no officer in the union, it was admitted, were rendered with equal precision and punctuality. Besides this so watchful of the public interest had Mr. Latimer been, and so circumspect in the arrangements of the department, that during a collectorate of four years, in which many millions of dollars had accrued to the U. States, not a cent had been lost to the government! Altho' it was certainly their wish to eject Mr. Latimer, yet these circumstances appearing in his favor, for a moment staggered the operations of the Jeffersonian cabinet.

It was however, at length discovered, that the interests of the "sect," in Pennsylvania would be materially subserved by the removal of Mr. Latimer. This was an argument paramount to every other consideration. To secure Thomas M'Kean in the Governorship of this state, it was indispensible that Peter Muhlenburg. (to whom the citizens were turning their eyes) should be comfortably disposed of. There was no resort but in the collectorship—and the present incumbent possessed so many claims to attention, as entirely embarrassed the cabinet. Wantonly to discard him, was an act for which even they wanted hardihood! It was however finally *managed*, so as to render it *expedient* for Mr. Latimer to give in his resignation! Mr. Muhlenburg was named his successor, and the disquietude of M'Kean and his party thereby allayed.

Such is the transaction which has given rise to the following honorable testimonial. If Mr. Jefferson has the sensibility or the pride of manhood, what will be his emotions on perusing it?

The following Address from the Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, was presented to George Latimer, *Esq. late Collector of the District, by John C. Stocker Abijah Dawes, and Daniel Smith, a Committee for that purpose.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1802.

GEORGE LATIMER, Esquire,

LATE COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

UNDER the sense which we entertain of your diligent, faithful, and able conduct as Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, we owe it no less to ourselves, than to you, to declare, that your official duty was performed with an obliging affability to individuals and an unremitted zeal for the public service, and that in all our intercourse with the department we experienced every attention, facility and dispatch, which consisted with an accurate and impartial discharge of your trust.

While we regret the loss of an officer, whose capacity and disposition were thus eminently adapted to the station, which you lately held under the United States, we have sincere pleasure in bearing this testimony of our respect and approbation to your character and services.

[*Signed by* 266 *Merchants and Traders.*]

To which they received the following Answer.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1802.

Gentlemen,

THE approbation which my Fellow-Citizens have been pleased to express of my official conduct while Collector of the Customs of the District of Philadelphia, I shall ever consider as the most grateful circumstance of my life, and one which calls for my unfeigned acknowledgments.

To the United States I owed an unremitted zeal for the public service, and I owed it no less to myself than to the individuals who had business at the office, that they should have every attention, facility, and dispatch which consisted with an accurate and impartial discharge of the trust committed to me.

The regularity observed by the Merchants in all their business at the Custom-House greatly facilitated its operations, and their strict punctuality in the payment of their duties, enables me to say that during my collectorate, the United States have not lost one dollar of the duties collectable in this District.

For this honourable and unsolicited testimony of your favourable opinion of my character and services, I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept of my sincere thanks; you have been partial to my talents and have done ample justice to my intentions.

With the most grateful sense of the favourable opinion expressed by the Merchants and Traders of the District of Philadelphia,

I shall ever remain,

Your faithful servant and much obliged Fellow Citizen,

GEORGE LATIMER.

To John Clement Stocker, Abijah Dawes, *and* Daniel Smith, *Esqrs. a Committee of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia.*

Many people enquire, what has Mr. Burr done to forfeit the confidence of the ministerial sect, and to bring down upon his head such a torrent of abuse from the Jeffersonians and the Clintonians? The answer is at hand. He has done just the reverse of what their idol, Jefferson did. When the specimen sheets of a false and libellous "*History of the Administration of John Adams*," were shewn to him, instead of giving the author a hundred dollars to encourage the scandalous publication, he immediately set about suppressing the work and preventing the publication of the copies which were already printed off. The cases of Wood and Callender are very similar. They are both foreigners; both, upon their arrival in this country, were fallen upon by the enemies of our government and seduced into an opposition to the administrations of Washington and Adams; both have since discovered that they were cheated and gulled, and both have published the names of those who imposed upon them the falsehoods which they were induced to publish as truths. Wood has honestly confessed to the public that Duane furnished a number of the most absurd lies which were inserted in his history; and Callender that Mr. Giles, the member of Congress, supplied the materials of the most infamous parts of the *Prospect before Us*. Who can wonder, then, that the whole *clan* should be exasperated at the audacity of Mr. Burr in attempting to suppress a collection of favourite falsehoods; or that they could applaud the conduct of the President for joining, heart, hand, and purse, in promoting such a publication as the Prospect? Such is the cause of the quarrel with Mr. Burr.—"The head and front of his offending hath this extent, no more."

Gaz. United States.

The following paragraph is copied from a Rotterdam paper of June 25; it will serve in one instance, to shew what an opinion is there entertained of the "*greatest man in America.*" Was our national character ever is before degraded?

[*Newburyport Herald.*

"TOM PAINE has experienced the greatest uneasiness imaginable ever since the signing of the Concordat between the Pope and the French Government. The political and religious revolutions in France operate on his tender frame the same as rough weather on certain fish. All within him is rage and turbulence. He declares it would have been more bearable and consistent if Bonaparte had introduced *Mahometanism!*—Mr. Jefferson seems to feel for his suffering friend, and is devoutly praying—but whether on his bended knees or not we do not know—that *Tom* may find the reward of his labours in the *gratitude* of nations! He did not think proper to stay for his reward in England, where Newgate yawned for him; and so high an opinion had Robespierre of his eminent services, that he would have remunerated him with the guillotine, if he had not been unwilling at that time to gratify the British government. Mr. Jefferson, in order to fulfil his wishes, must endeavour to prevail on the Chickasaw nation of Indians, now at peace with America, to confer some distinguished favour on his friend; if, for instance, it were only *scalping*! We wish, more devoutly, perhaps than the worthy president, that *Tom* may as soon as possible receive full compensation for all the blood he has shed in Europe.

Mr. WOLCOTT's ADDRESS.

Mr. Wolcott, late Secretary of the Treasury, has just published an address to the people, on the subject of the famous report of the Committee of Investigation. The public will recollect how zealously the committee endeavoured to fix a criminality on Mr. Wolcott, by reporting that monies had been drawn from the treasury, and expended without any legal authority. Mr. W. being thus charged, undertakes his defence at the bar of the public. In doing this, he treats the Committee with great delicacy, and performs his task with great coolness and candour. His labour was principally to place facts before the public; which accompanied with very few remarks are what he relies upon (and we trust very safely) for his vindication. In doing this he imputes no improper motive to the committee, but clearly shows that (if they were honest) they obtained only a very partial knowledge of the subject they were directed to investigate; and that they presented a very imperfect representation of transactions. We recommend this address to the perusal of those who wish to know the truth.

We notice in Mr. Wolcott's address, the following facts, not strictly connected with his defence:—That the chairman of this criminating committee was in the preceding session a member of a committee for inquiring into the state of the treasury, and concurred in that most full and honourable testimony given by said committee in favor of Mr. Wolcott's official conduct, it is left to the sagacious chairman to reconcile his seeming inconsistency:—That during 12 years which Mr. W. has been in public office, his expences exceeded the compensation he has received, though he has practised a rigid economy; and that he has not derived the emolument of a single dollar, during that time, from any business or services, except from the United States; that notwithstanding all the clamour against Mr.

Pickering on the score of unsettled accounts on account is still opened with Mr. Jefferson (unless closed since his elevation to the Presidency) as minister to the court of France: that in May 1784, Congress declared that a salary of a minister of the United States at a foreign court should not exceed 9000 dollars per annum; and that notwithstanding this restriction, Mr. Jefferson, in addition to his salary, and on the score of personal expences, retained a sum considerably exceeding what Mr. Wolcott received on the same score, and which is said by the committee to be illegal.

[*Salem Gaz.*

From London Papers.
Retrospect of European Politics.
For 1801.

GREAT BRITAIN.

With regard to the character of the late [illegible] as we take the liberty of offering [illegible] sentences upon it, when it has [illegible] this career, and has [illegible] object of investigation. We [illegible] the conclusion of the [illegible] and so various are the features it [illegible] Ere we dare pretend [illegible] to a [illegible] at this moment [illegible] and public [illegible] of time in which [illegible] might expect to [illegible] arrange. The [illegible] of seats [illegible] read in this [illegible] pinks [illegible] the bawers, and the [illegible] respective bargains [illegible] [illegible]. We know personally, at this [illegible], if not less than six [illegible] for the return of a single nominee, in an individual borough. We should [illegible] however, to imputе the profligacy which, in this respect, daily reaches our eyes and ears, to the present ministry; it is but just to assert, that, independently of existing circumstances, we believe them to be far less corrupt than their predecessors: but such is the woeful state in which they are placed, and so inextricably entangled, even by these very predecessors themselves, from one difficulty, by involving themselves in another.

As to the parliamentary transactions themselves, we are sorry to find that the alien bill, which puts the whole of our foreign intercourse at the feet of the minister, at a period of time when we had reason to hope that universal confidence might have been renewed—we are sorry, we say, to find, that this bill so sensibly obnoxious to foreigners, and so inimical to the liberty of domestic intercourse with the world around us, has received so little opposition, and now only awaits the royal assent. The minister has delivered his financial statement in opposition to that of Mr. Tierney. The result of these statements, so far as relates to the calculations themselves, do not differ very essentially; but the result of the reasonings founded thereupon, are as wide from each other as the North Pole; and it is totally impossible for any one, after the most careful investigation of the debate of Friday evening, to determine whether the late war were advantageous or disadvantageous to our commerce—or whether it be likely to increase or diminish by the present peace? We allude to the arguments of Sir F. Baring, and Mr. Tierney, as opposed to those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Vansittart. We rejoice, however, in the information communicated by Mr. Addington, that, whatever be our present expences, there is at this moment a greater prospect than ever, and an augmented confidence with himself, that these expences may be gradually diminished without injury, and that the present peace is built on a durable basis. We rejoice also to learn, that on the commencement of the new parliament, the subject of the civil list is again to be brought forward; not with a view of pleading for any additional payment of fresh arrears, but to prevent the growth of such arrears in future, or to exonerate the nation from any such impolitic charges. On the business relative to the Carnatic, we wait for further information.

FRANCE.

The general votes of the Republic have given the supremacy of the government, as was indeed universally expected, to the Chief Consul for life: and it is reported by letters from Paris, that his inauguration, (we might employ the term Coronation, without any force upon its meaning) is to take place the 14th of July—thus politically blending it with the anniversary of the French revolution itself. No fresh intelligence has been received from St. Domingo. The appointed ambassador to the British court has not sailed for London: nor is he expected to do so, till the commercial arrangements, now on the tapis, and superintended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Hawkesbury, on the one part, M. Otto and Cogniebert Montbret on the other, are finally adjusted, which we may expect them to be very speedily.

GERMANY.

There is much bustle and altercation upon the continent relative to the subject of indemnities; and it is probable that the whole of this affair will be settled by force of arms. We do not mean that the continent will be involved in a new war—but that the leading powers, having agreed upon the variations that are to occur among themselves, the weaker states will be compelled into an acquiescence, through an actual inability of resistance. Prussia is already putting her battalions into motion for this very purpose.

The Legion of Honour is now organized in France, and a decree has been published dividing the Republic into 16 parts, in each of which there is to be a company of the Legion. When this institution was originally proposed, it was easy to see that it was designed by the Chief Consul to be a means of supporting his authority. By the mode in which it is formed it will have the whole weight and consequence of a military nobility, and by being thus generally diffused over the departments of the Republic, its general influence will be more strongly felt among the great body of the people.

NEW YORK, *September 15.*

Capt. P. Dt Liverpool on the 20th June, has brought London papers to the 18th. They contain nothing materially interesting. The Fourth of July had passed over without producing those great changes in the French Government that have been prepared to expect; and the attention of the People of England, at the date of our latest accounts, was almost wholly occupied with the business of choosing members to serve in the new Parliament.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 14.*

By Captain Singleton of the Liberty, arrived at the Lazaretto, we learn, that while he was at Alicant, certain accounts were received of two Tripolitans being off Cape Palos. Capt. S. was chased by one of them 20 hours.

Captain Singleton of the Liberty, arrived at the Lazaretto from Leghorn, left there, the ship Betty, not discharged, Sailed in company with the Tiger, Hamdon, of and for Baltimore. Left at Alicant, the brig Sally, Berry, Thomas Pinckney, of New-York. The 14th of July arrived at Alicant, a Swedish frigate having under convoy 5 American vessels, and was to sail again in two weeks. The brig Sophia, and three other Americans had been in the convoy, and separated off Alicant.—Spoke the brig Syren, Patterson, 14 days out, from Philadelphia, for Leghorn.

LA FAYETTE.

La Fayette has written a letter to Bonaparte, on the subject of his being Consul for life, in which he says, that, "he has his vote, provided he restores to the people of France the right of citizens and the liberty of the press." Bonaparte has sent him back a verbal message, saying, "Tell General La Fayette, if I were to do that which he wishes, neither he nor I would be in France three months."

[*Lon. Papers.*

"DISTRESSED FUGITIVES"

We saw a man yesterday from Jersey, who informs us, that on Tuesday last four half naked negroes, supposed to have run away from the French ships some post, fell in with a Mr. Jerolman, near Belville, on horseback.—They dismounted Mr. Jerolman; two of the negroes mounted the horses and the other two guarded Mr. J. In this situation they were met by a gentleman, who shortly after gave this information to the neighbouring farmers. The blacks were pursued, taken, and put in prison; but they had previously murdered Mr. Jerolman, and killed the horse, and left them dead on the road, in a thicket of woods.

[*N. York Gaz. Sept. 10.*

From Wilmington, Delaware.

We have seen several letters and individuals from Delaware, who concur in describing the progress of the Fever in Wilmington as truly alarming. The citizens are removing with precipitation. As yet, however, we are happy to learn, the indications of the disease have been limited to the neighbouring bordering on the river.

The principles of our democrats were never described with more energy or greater conciseness, than in the following extract from the late Dr. Johnston's life of Akenside:

"A zeal, says he, which is often *thought* and *called* 'liberty,' sometimes disguises from the world, and not rarely from the mind which it possesses, *an anxious desire of plundering wealth, or degrading greatness*, and of which the immediate tendency is innovation and *anarchy*, or imperious eagerness to confound and subvert, with very little care to what shall be established."

Had Johnston lived sixteen years longer to have witnessed the scenes of the French Revolution, he would have imagined the sentence just quoted to have been prophetical. But what would have been the sentiments of this great man, had he lived to peruse the writings of that arch enemy of the human race, Tom Paine, whose "Liberty" is that of the destroying character and of plundering the fruits of honest industry!

[*Bost. Gaz.*

Mr. Jefferson's *faith*, the editor of the National Intelligencer, gives us to understand that the speech of Red Jacket, which was taken from the Ontario Gazette, is a "fabrication." He probably forms his opinion upon the following natural considerations. First the sentiments attributed to the speaker are correct; Secondly, they form an eloquent satire upon the President; Thirdly, they indicate a strong attachment in the oppressed Indians to Washington and Adams, whom, amidst certain white savages, it is [illegible] to revile; Fourthly, they are [illegible].

Q. E. D.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible] 25, 1802.

[illegible] Pittsburgh Gazette.

A DEMOCRATIC [illegible] PAPER.

AMONG the first acts practised by the Jacobins of our country to promote their views, it has been [illegible] to the [illegible] all [illegible] to [illegible] pure the [illegible] [illegible] if possible, to [illegible] the [illegible] characters down to a level with their own.

[illegible] a degree of modesty peculiar to himself, [illegible] claim [illegible] Washington [illegible] His [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Jefferson [illegible] more [illegible] some thousands of dollars [illegible] public treasury.

[illegible] a stranger from Scotland with a [illegible] was [illegible] a Tract [illegible] at Mount Vernon—for which he was rewarded with a sum from Mr. Jefferson's own pocket. [illegible] on him, and who had been [illegible] officer of government.

Israel, a stage-man among us in Philadelphia, with rubbishing front, presumed to publish that Messrs. Ross, Wallace, Addison and others had [illegible] public money—a charge [illegible] been received in the [illegible] of Washington City—[illegible] receive the remainder—[illegible] the fear of God before his eyes, he has applied, without exception, the epithet [illegible] to the Commissioners, and [illegible] when, it is well known, that among the members of that Committee there was not one to whom the term could with truth be applied, or whose characters for [illegible] honesty and [illegible] have on any occasion been called in question. For this, it is probable, he may get rewarded.

In addition to these infamous [illegible] the same [illegible] have propagated a report that John Wilkins junior, had in 1795, left [illegible] with a sum of money a certain Robert Willby, to murder Lieut. Rosencrantz, then commanding at Fort Franklin—like base assassins they attempting to ruin the character of a man whose general conduct has been irreproachable, and who is justly esteemed and respected by all [illegible] of his acquaintance.

Annexed is the Deposition of Robert Willby, the original is in the hands of the Printer.

Allegheny County, September 17, 1802.

"Whereas it is stated to me Robert Willby, of Allegheny county, that a Report is circulated that I on oath before William Gazzam, Esq. declared, that John Wilkins, junior, of Pittsburgh, had in the year 1795, at Franklin, on French creek, offered me a sum of money to kill a certain Lieut. Rosencrantz—Now, I hereby declare, that the above Report is unfounded and malicious, and that nothing ever passed between General Wilkins and myself which could in any degree justify it."

September 15th, 1802, Robert Willby on his solemn oath, declares the above to be true.

ROBERT WILLIBY.

Sworn before me JAMES ROBINSON, a Justice of the Peace of Allegheny County.

From a Correspondent.

A. Tannehill, N. Irish, and T. Baty, styling themselves a Committee of Correspondence, have, in a Circular Letter of the 18th instant, intimated that their Enemies (meaning the Federal Republicans of this district) DARED NOT to outrage the feelings of the country by taking up any other candidate as Governor than Thomas McKean.

Have these DARING Committee Men forgotten the immense majority of votes Mr. Ross had in this district in 1799? Will they DARE to say that Mr. Ross is held in less estimation by his fellow citizens at this day than he was three years ago?—They cannot.

With all their self-importance, arrogance and presumption these Committee Men are yet to be informed, that at the time of Mr. Ross's departure from home it was understood by his friends here, that he did not wish his name mentioned as a Candidate at the ensuing election. This same Committee are perhaps equally ignorant of the following circumstance, which shews the contemptible opinion entertained by his Excellency Governor McKean of some of his democratic friends.——In a conversation with a gentleman last winter, the Governor expressed himself thus—"Sir, without the aid of the Federalists we cannot go on.—If there was one man of sense, sir, in the lower houses, and but one man of talents in the upper, business might be done, but as things are I can do nothing with the present set.—These fellows presume to dictate to me! I, who have been 40 years at the Bar and on the Bench must at this day be told by them what is law! Although I have been several years in public bodies, a member of Congress (when, sir, it was an honour to be a member) and once President of that august body—although I have held the reins of government in Delaware and in Pennsylvania, yet these wiseacres have the impudence to doubt my abilities as a statesman!!! These things, sir, will never do."

All circumstances being considered it is not so surprising that Mr. McKean's name was placed by the Federal Republicans at the head of their ticket.

To the Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, and Crawford Counties.

THE time was when every man could go forward on the election day unbiassed by party views or electioneering falsehoods and vote for the man of his own choice.—That was a happy time. But, alas! that time is no more. However, looking forward, we trust that the [illegible] when the [illegible] of the community will [illegible] the factious [illegible] and [illegible] hostility, and the [illegible] domestic peace [illegible] once more amongst us. To [illegible] such a period, is our most serious [illegible]. Actuated by such motives, we were induced to [illegible] the voice of a large and respectable meeting at Mercer's, composed principally of Mechanicks, and act as their Committee. We accordingly formed a [illegible] and sent it forth to all we knew in the county, without enquiring whether they were Democrats or Federalists, or whether they earned their livelihood by the use of the [illegible] or the hammer. But we are sorry to add that many of our letters were [illegible] by a faction, and never reached the persons to whom they were addressed. Notwithstanding the purity of our views, and the rectitude of our intentions, we have been grossly attacked by the Editor of the Tree of Liberty. He has said that we are the Tools of Addison, Ross, Woods, &c. that Judge Wallace was Chairman of the meeting of deputies at Sturgeon's; that we were supporters of the Sedition Bill, Sampt Act, Naturalization Law, &c. &c. Believe him not. He subsists on falsehoods—they are his meat—they are his drink—they cloath him—he would perish without them. We never advocated the above measures, and are no more directed by Addison, Ross, Woods, &c. than we are by Clapboard Row or the Editor of the Tree of Liberty. It is true, some of the Committee were friendly to Mr. Ross's election in 1799, as well as a large majority of the electors of this country. We are free men, and are determined to remain so.

The following Ticket has been impartially chosen by men from various parts of the district, viz. For *Governor*—THOMAS McKEAN. *Congress*—JOHN WILKINS, Junior. *Assembly*—ANDREW RICHARDSON, WILLIAM PLUMMER, EPHRAIM JONES. *Commissioner*—JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq.—men, as we believe, every way worthy of our confidence. We, however beg leave to premise, that it is not our intention to pursue the system of those who oppose us, and cram our candidates down the throats of the People. We barely recommend them as the men selected by our political friends and brethren of the country, and leave the good people of the districts to act as they shall see meet. A political intolerance has been pursued long enough and it is high time that the people

should put a negative on it, by boldly selecting the men of their own choice—men whom they conceive most able to defend their rights—rights that were purchased with many thousand lives—rights that should never be yielded to a faction, nor an empire.

JOHN REED,
WILLIAM STEELE,
THOMAS FERREE,
PETER MOWRY,
JEREMIAH STURGEON,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
SAMUEL MERCER,
THOMAS BRACKEN.

Mr. SCULL,

I HAVE read lately in the Tree of Liberty several publications tending to throw discredit on the characters of the Federal Republican Committee; this is entirely conformable to the well known principles of the Clapboard Row Junto, that is, to defame and stigmatise every citizen who has independence enough to think for himself—yet I did not suppose they would dare to publish such bare-faced falsehoods as they have done, such notorious misrepresentations.—The *Tories*, they say, have formed a ticket; the origin of the meeting at Mercer's tavern is ascribed to Mr. Addison; they make Judge Wallace chairman of the meeting of deputies at Jeremiah Sturgeon's; these are all bare-faced LIES.—They misrepresent the motives of the Federal Republican Committee and charge them with *hypocrisy and deception*, calling them *turn coats of faction*.—Every freeman who dare take the liberty of differing with them in the choice of candidates, is stigmatized with the name of *Tory and turn coat of faction*—this is pretty liberty indeed. Mr. Addison who had no concern either directly or indirectly in any of our meetings or arrangements, is by these men dragged forward as the prime mover and instigator of all our measures; this is a further proof of their total disregard of truth, and of their persecuting, diabolical disposition towards that gentleman. General Nevill, Mr. Ross and Mr. Woods must also be lugged in for a share of their slander, when they knew that General Nevill was absent in Virginia before and since our meetings, and when they knew that both Mr. Ross and Mr. Woods were and are still absent—but what will not these men assert. I hope, however, that every independent elector, who reflects and thinks for himself, will be able to detect the designs of these wily fabrications.

I have seen also a handbill published and coming from the same source, with the signatures of A. Tannehill, Nathaniel Irish, and Tarleton Bates. These men style themselves a Committee of Correspondence; if they had styled themselves the *Pittsburgh Directory* they would have been better understood. We all know the object which has roused 'Squire Tannehill's electioneering talents—a seat on the Bench in place of Judge Lucas, we are told, is the great inducement, provided the 'Squire exerts himself and gets Monsieur Lucas elected to Congress.—God knows, it is not that we have any objection to this exchange, on the contrary there are many characters in the county we would prefer having a seat on the Bench to Judge Lucas, and if Monsieur should be elected to represent us in Congress, we console ourselves with the hopes of being able two years hence to send a fitter person, in the mean time we shall get rid of his Judgeship.

As to Nathaniel Irish, we think he might be content—his commission of Inspector of Flour for the whole Western Country, which he has enjoyed for nine or ten years past, and which produces him about a thousand dollars a year without any trouble (the business is done by deputies) besides being county commissioner for these five years, I think this might satisfy—but no, an office in one of the new counties, which I am told he wants for a relative, is to be the reward of his industry—this surely is monopolizing, and by no means consistent with Republicanism.

As to Master Bates, who ought to have no more pretensions than any other young stranger coming into our country, he forsooth, must set himself up as a Dictator to the people of the Western Country; he must be one of the Directory.—Who is Tarleton Bates? We know he is at present our Prothonotary, and that it was more by accident than any thing else that he was raised from being a clerk in the office to that of master, since which the lad has become so conceited as to believe he ought to dictate to the county—he came to this country but a few years since from Virginia, with all the Virginia prejudices strongly rooted in his breast, and immediately commenced one of the bawlers against General Washington and the late administration; the cause of all this is well known.

These are the men who have undertaken to controul and direct the opinions of the electors of this district. In their circular handbill they have the assurance to talk about Tories, Enemies of the Country, &c. &c. &c. and state a pack of trumpery, calculated, as they expect, to delude the people, and in the end to answer their private ends—not the public good. More may be said, but for the present I will leave to my impartial, unprejudiced countrymen to judge of the motives and proceedings of these three men, and if I see published any more of their bare-faced falsehoods, I shall deem it my duty to expose them.—Let them electioneer as much as they please for their friends, only let them to keep to truth, but the truth they know will not answer their purpose, LIES must be propagated, misrepresentations published, our best characters traduced, and the people deluded, or they know they can have no chance of success. Truth I hope will prevail.

In Behalf of the Federal Republican Committee.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

To ABNER LAYCOCK, Esq.

I AM one of those people called Actual Settlers, and am not well pleased with your conduct in some things. I therefore propose the following Queries to you, and require an answer through the medium of the public papers.

1st. Did you not last September, on your return from Philadelphia (to which place you were sent by the Actual Settlers to attend to the trial of the motion by the Holland Company for a Mandamus) state and tell the Settlers that the trial was in their favour, and that they would gain their land, and had a piece published in the Tree of Liberty as the opinion of the Judges?

You were present at the trial, and knew to the contrary, for we had it afterwards in hand-bills exactly as it was. Thus did you, on your return, deceive the Settlers and concealed the truth, and told a falsehood in place of it.

2d. Were you not last winter in the State-House at Lancaster, challenged by one of the Judges who sat at the trial, for publishing that piece as their opinion; and were you not asked by said Judge, how you came by the piece which you had published, to which (after a long pause) all you could answer was, that a lawyer gave it to you, (who at the same time you named) for which publication you were there severely reproved by said Judge for the liberty you had taken?

But I now fully understand your scheme. The General Election immediately followed, and there was not time to contradict what you had said before the Election. Thus were we deceived by your falsehoods. We cannot think of trusting longer to you, for the truth does not appear to be in you, witness the story you told on your return from the assembly about receiving your commission of General: also, what you promised to Colonel Sproat, in respect of the Academy about to be established at Greersburgh, and respecting the election district about to be formed there.

AN ACTUAL SETTLER.

September 14, 1802.

Mr. Scull,

To prevent mistake or misinformation, I take the liberty of mentioning to the public, that ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, Esq. of Crawford County, will be a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing Election, uninfluenced by any Committee in his favour—it has been left by himself and his friends to the free and unbiassed determination of an Independent People.

An Elector of Allegheny County.

[*From the WESTERN TELEGRAPH.*]

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of a number of Millers and other citizens of the county of Greene, it was unanimously agreed to forward the following petition to the next legislature, and at the same time submit it to the consideration of the neighbouring counties; and should be happy to meet a concurrence, and request they will join us in a petition of the like nature; believing it will be of public utility, and have agreed to give it a place in the Western Telegraphe, and request the printers of the western counties, to give it at least one insertion in their respective papers.

To the honourable the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly: The petition of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, humbly sheweth:

THAT since the passage of "an act to regulate the inspection of flour in certain western counties of this state," the population, agriculture, and trade of those counties have been extended in an extraordinary degree, and so that act has become entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it was enacted. One inspector only being, according to that act, appointed by the governor; and there being a great variety of places at which flour is put on board boats, to be exported by means of the Ohio river, occasions a necessity of appointing a great number of deputies for the inspection of flour. Hence it may happen that deputies of sufficient probity and skill may not every where in that extensive country be easily found by the principal inspector. Competent qualification may be some times sacrificed to cheapness of service, and the credit of our inspection of flour may be injured or destroyed. When complaints arise of the conduct of a deputy, it may be too far to go to Pittsburgh to the principal to complain, or his interest may be to continue an improper deputy. Besides this, that act is made obscure and unintelligible by not containing in itself all the necessary regulations for the inspection of flour in these western counties, and authorising the governor to appoint and commission a person of good character and competent abilities, in each of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Crawford, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Armstrong, Warren and Erie, who shall severally reside and be inspectors of flour within their respective districts.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

LOUISIANA!

A St. Kitts paper of the 30th July, says, "By a gentleman from Dominique, we learn, that a division of French troops to the amount of 8000, under the command of General Oudinot, passed the island a few days ago, in their route to their newly acquired territory in Louisiana, in Spanish America."

Black Ducks.—A person employed at the Quarantine ground declares, that during the thunder storm a few nights ago, he could preceive at every flash of lightning, the heads of Negroes who were swimming ashore from the French Frigates near Staton-Island, and that they appeared like flocks of black ducks making for the land.

[*N. Y. E. Post.*

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received in writing until the 11th day of October next, for the building of a *MEETING-HOUSE* in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The plan of said House and any further information may be had by applying to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH M'CLURG,
WILLIAM GORMLY,
JAMES DODDS.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be transacted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon, Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a fresh assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cassimers of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, forrests and kerseys
Duffield & rose blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swansdowns & printed marseilles
Cambric & book muslins
Barcelonas, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and ratinets
Sewing silks
Boulting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of patent and common shot of all sizes; stationary; queensware and Glassware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings.

Was taken up some time ago at the mouth of Sawmill run, a KENTUCKY BOAT, with an iron kettle therein. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold on the 2d of October next, at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, to defray expences.

JOHN JONES.

September 20, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, near the Monongahela river, some time in May last, a Black FILLY, marked on the near shoulder with the letters C. S. rising three years old. Any person bringing her to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

CHARLES SMITH.

Allegheny county, September 22, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NASSAU, (N. P.) *August* 18.

On Monday arrived off the Bar, the American brig Warren, Captain Eddy, 5 days from Cape Francois. Captain E. informed us that 8000 troops and 5 sail of men of war had arrived at the Cape on the 3d inst. that the day after their arrival the negroes headed by Toussaint's sons who had joined them, stormed a fort not far from the Cape, and killed every Frenchman in it.—The evening previous to Captain E's sailing an engagement took place so near the town, that the report of the guns was distinctly heard by the people on board the vessels in the harbour. The event was not known.—The French troops continued very sickly—particularly those last arrived from France.

BOSTON. *September* 11

From Gibraltar, July 9.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that Consul Simpson, at Tangiers, has been ordered away, and being now here War having been declared by the Emperor of Morocco against the United States. We now feel infinite pleasure in mentioning to you, that the Emperor appears to have repented of his rashness, and wishes Mr. Simpson to return, allowing six months for an answer from Ameria. Without some concession from the Emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpson is determined not to go over, and it is not improbable that in a short time accounts will be received from your Executive, so as to enable matters being settled. We do not find that any hostilities have as yet been committed, or for the present, is there any appearance of it, still vessels coming this way run a great risk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another."

[*Centinel.*]

NEW-YORK, *September* 14.

FRENCH NEGROES.

A gentleman has called to inform us that a friend of his met the other day, a drove of 14 French negroes in what is called the English Neighbourhood, about four miles from Hobokin, travelling into the country, without any apparent object and utterly destitute of any means of subsistence; and a day or two before 4 or 5 more in the same situation, What must become of these miserable wretches: unable to understand or make themselves understood? No one will employ them, few will feed them gratis, and they cannot be expected to yield quietly to starvation. What then, we ask again, what is to become of 2000 of these poor wretches when thus left upon our coast?

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 16.

In addition to the printed accounts which we have received from Baltimore, verbal information renders it certain that an uncommon degree of sickness, very malignant in its features, prevails in that city. We understand that although the removals have not been very numerous, yet the effect of alarm on the business of that place, has nearly equalled that which is at present experienced in this city.

New-York appears singularly exempt from the effects of panic, notwithstanding the frequent occurrence during this season of cases of malignant fever.

Our accounts from Boston by this day's mail, state the existence of some alarm, in consequence of the appearance of several suspicious cases of disease.

The probable dismemberment of Turkey and its subsequent partition between France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, is said in one of our latest London papers to be confidently believed; and the conferences at Memel, which we have already mentioned to have taken place between the monarchs of Prussia and Russia, are asserted by many to have had this for their object. Private letters from Berlin even go so far as to communicate some outlines of the plan. According to them Passwan Oglou, whose whose progress becomes every day more alarming, furnishes to the Emperors of Russia and Germany the first pretext for taking up arms. War being once declared Austria and Russia, it is said, will take possession of such provinces as are contiguous to their respective dominions. The French will have Egypt, the Isle of Canada or of Cyprus, and the Morea; and the King of Prussia, to balance the acquisitions of Austria and Russia, is to have a very considerable part of the former kingdom of Poland, which is to be ceded to him by the above powers.

[*N. Y. Papers*

Dobbins & M'Elhinny,

CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

RESPECTFULLY *inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the Public in general, that they carry on the above business at their house in Market-street, corner of Front-street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported.—They flatter themselves that their attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1802.

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kinds of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.* 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE *is hereby given to the Electors within the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the Counties aforesaid, on the* second Tuesday *of* October *next, when and where they are to elect agreeably to law,*

One person as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

And one person for the Congress of the United States.

And further Notice is hereby *given, that the Electors for the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, are to elect as aforesaid,*

Three persons to Represent the Counties aforesaid in the House of Representatives of said State,

And one Commissioner.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this seventh day of September, 1802, and in the twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of September next, the following real estates, to wit.

A lot or piece of ground, No. 186, and tenements, situate in the town of M'Kee's Port, adjoining Second street, Walnut alley, and lot No. 185. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Augustine Leaphart, at the suit of Hugh H. Brackenridge.

Also, four hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Slippery Rock, sixty acres cleared, eight of which is meadow, with a log house and barn, bounded by lands of Robert Reed, John Shields, and Alexander Wiley.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Adam Funk, at the suit of James and William Miller.

Also, one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, adjoining lands of John Fowler, Esq. Jacob Dixon, Thomas Rogers, and Depreciation land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curry, at the suit of Samuel Jones.

Also, the right, title and interest of Emanuel Hoover, jun. in about 300 acres of land, situate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Cissna. Seized and taken an execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

Also, one reserved acre lot, adjoining M'Kee's Port, on the Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, on which is a warehouse; also, lots 97 98, 99 100. 101. 165. and 190, in M'Kee's Port. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of David Colhoon.

Also, two hundred acres of land, situate in the second Donation District, adjoining lands of William Nicholson, William Lock, Jas. Sharp, and other Donation land, within one mile of Harland's mill on Slippery Rock. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Garret Covert, at the suit of George Bowers.

Also, a certain piece or parcel of land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creeks, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining land of Abraham Fryer and William Freeman.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Carlon, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, assignee of John Clows.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of September next,

The right of dower of Susannah M'Kee in the tract of land of 285 acres, more or less, adjoining M'Kee's Port, William Irwin, William Thompson, John Sherer, and the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Susannah M'Kee, at the suit of Hugh Henry Brackenridge.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1802.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th of this instant, to wit.

One part of a Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Brick House thereon erected, 22 feet in front on Front Street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1802.

Blank Declarations,

FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

ZADOK CRAMER,

PITTSBURGH.

THEY are for the use of the Professors of the Law, drawn by Collinton Read, Esq and settled and approved by the late Hon. the Chief Justice, and other distinguished legal characters; elegantly engraven on copper plate bearing the semblance of fine writing. They are in sets of half a quire each, making in the whole, five quires. Price 10 Dollars.

The following are the kinds, viz.

1. *Debt on Bond.*
2. —— *by Assignee.*
3. —— *on Single Bill.*
4. —— *on Penal Bill.*
5. *Indebitatus Assumpsit.*
6. *Quantum Meruit.*
7. *Quantum Valebant.*
8. *On Promissory Notes.*
9. *Same by Indorsee.*
10. *Trespass and Ejectment.*

Also may be had, Blank Indentures, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, Summonses, Executions, Bonds, Blank Petitions and Declarations for those who wish to become naturalized to America and the Constitution.

Just opened for Sale an extensive assortment of Books and Stationary, Maps, Prints, Atlasses, Charts, Drawing Books, &c &c.

☞ Subscriptions taken in for Mathew Carey's elegant Family Bible, now publishing in Philadelphia. August 30, 1802.

A Boat Yard,

IS established by the subscribers, at the Widow Craig's Ferry on the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, where persons descending the Ohio may be supplied with Keel or Flat Boats of any dimentions, at a short notice, and at a reasonable price. Being perfectly acquainted with the business, those who may purchase from them may depend on having substantial and well built Boats of the best materials.

BROWN & CRAIG.

August 23, 1802.

N. B. Ships Boats of all dimentions and built in the compleatest manner may be had at the above Yard, and Boats of all kind repaired at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,
FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

Peter Kintner,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of Saddlery of the best and newest fashion; he hopes by his attention to business, and using the best materials, to merit the approbation of those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by subscription,

The Historical Works of the late
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. F.R.S.E

In seven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,

By DUGALD STEWART,

Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As soon as 300 names appear in support of the undertaking, the first volume shall be put to press.

II. The work shall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to subscribers every two months, who must pay for the same on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy five cents each volume in boards or two dollars handsomely and substantially bound and lettered. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

IV. Those who procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the same, shall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to booksellers who subscribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 1124, 1133, 1148, 1164 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1605, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Shippensburgh, in Cumberland county, on Saturday evening the 7th instant, a negro man named LEVI, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a Miller by trade, inclines to play on the fiddle, had on and took with him one grey broad cloth coat with pewter or lead buttons, one scarlet broad cloth jacket, one clouded nankeen or calico ditto, three pair of trowsers, one clouded nankeen, one red striped and one country tow linen, one common fur hat, two fine linen shirts, one of them ruffled at the bosom, one muslin shirt, one pair calf skin shoes; he is of a pleasant countenance, has a scar above one of his eyes, and is supposed to have a pass. Whoever takes up the said Negro man and secures him in any jail in the United States, shall have the above reward, or the same if brought home and reasonable charges.

JOHN M'CUNE.

Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1802.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Broken straw township, Crawford county, about the first week in June last, a grey MARE, about 6 years old, blind of the right eye, about 14 hands high, with some large marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'QUEY.

August 10, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

The Petitions, Certificates, &c. necessary for Aliens applying for Citizenship, may be had at the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.